

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cornell-Van Nostrand House

other name/site number Schumacher House

2. Location

street & number New Hyde Park Rd & Marcus Ave (Clinton G. Martin Park) ☐ not for publication

city or town New Hyde Park N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Nassau code 059 zip code 11040

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A. Purpoint DSHPO 7/13/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National
Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Name of Property

Nassau County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ public-local
☐ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/private residence

EDUCATION/day care center

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood

aluminum

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Located on the grounds of Clinton G. Martin Park, the Cornell-Van Nostrand House is in the Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, New York, north of the intersection of Marcus Avenue and New Hyde Park Road. It was originally located approximately one-half mile to the west at the southeast intersection of Marcus Avenue and Lakeville Road on property owned by the Sperry Corporation, now UNISYS. By the 1950s, the growth of the company claimed most of the existing farm property associated with the house, literally surrounding the building. In 1952, the house was moved to its current location to save it from demolition when the company expanded a parking lot that claimed the original house site. The Cornell-Van Nostrand House was moved in one piece by truck to its present location, which at that time was still a mostly rural setting.¹ The house originally faced south, but after the move the orientation was changed to face west. Over the years, commercial and residential development obliterated the rural character of the area, leaving the Clinton G. Martin Park as the last remaining open space in the area.

Despite its relocation, the Cornell-Van Nostrand House remains a representative example of the evolution of a Long Island farmhouse typically found in Nassau County in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The house has a newer concrete foundation but retains its original footprint of 1600 square feet and a total floor area of 3200 square feet. Many of the original historic architectural details survive that demonstrate the various stages of building and expansion, even though the house is in poor condition due to long term vacancy and deferred maintenance. Most of the windows are six-over-six double hung sash and are currently broken and boarded up to prevent further damage and to provide some protection for the interior. The roof has a protective membrane but water damage is visible in parts of the interior. Excessive moisture has recently caused some of the wallpaper to release, resulting in underlying plaster damage. The interior remains quite intact given this situation and restoration is still a possibility. The Town of North Hempstead is implementing plans to stabilize the building as an initial step of planned rehabilitation.

The Cornell-Van Nostrand House is a two-story, architecturally mixed building containing an early-nineteenth century section, two mid-nineteenth century sections and an early-twentieth century addition, arranged in an overall T-shaped floor plan. The foundation is concrete with brick above grade. The wood-framed house is ten-bays long with the early- and mid-nineteenth century sections being one room deep. The most recent addition is two rooms deep. The exterior has aluminum siding that is in the process of being removed, revealing wide wood-clapboard siding underneath. The older (main) section of the house has a telescoping moderately pitched, side gabled roof. The roof is cross-gabled in the most recent section with the gable ends facing east and west. There are three brick chimneys, each located at the south ends of the nineteenth century sections. These chimneys were replaced before the house was moved to its current site.

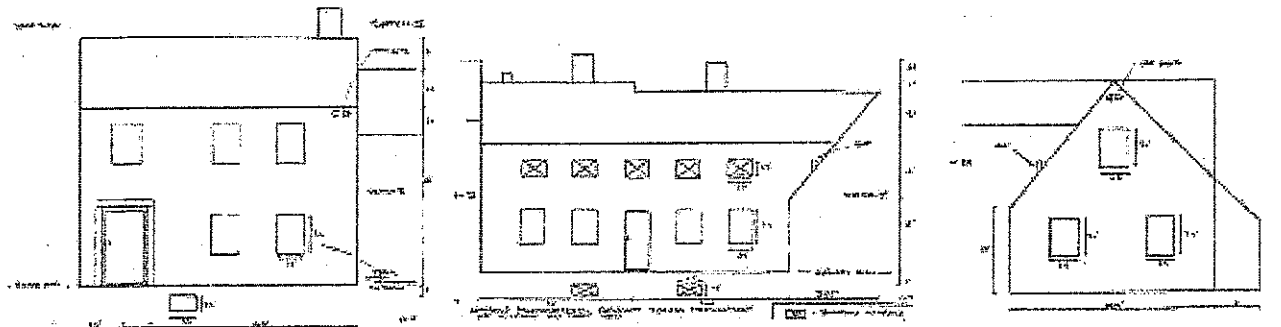
¹ "A Famous Old House Moves to a New Location," *The Sperry News*, vol. 9 no. 9. May 15, 1952.

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

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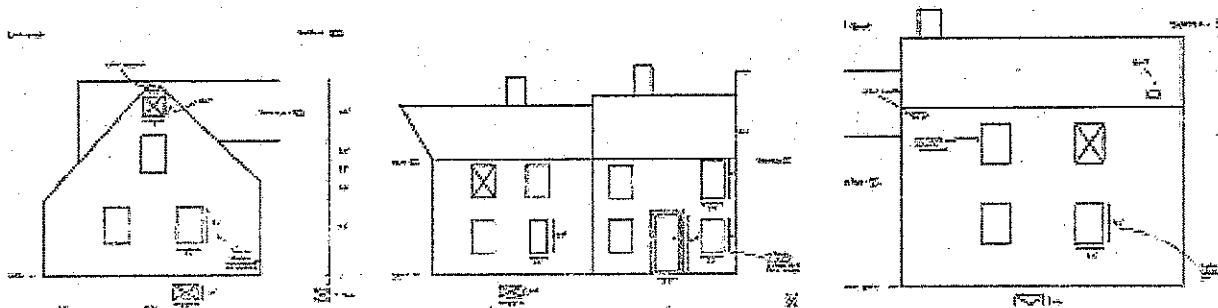
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Exterior



West elevation sections north to south (l to r)

When viewed looking east, the west (front) façade is divided into four sections. At the north end is an early-nineteenth century, two-story section, containing three bays, a split Dutch door surmounted by a four-paned transom light and a ca. 1850 single height portico with square Doric order columns and a simple entablature. This section was originally a one-and-a-half story structure that was raised to two-floors in the mid-nineteenth century.² The first floor contains two windows to the south of the door and three windows on the second level located directly above the door and windows of the first floor. There is one remaining two-panel, wood shutter on a second floor window. To the south are two, one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, mid-nineteenth century sections each having two boarded six-paned casement windows on the second floor and a small brick chimney on the south wall. Between these two sections is a wood, six-panel split door on the first floor and one casement window directly above. The southernmost portion of this facade is the end-gabled elevation of a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, circa 1920 addition. It has two windows on the first floor and one centered window on the second floor. The addition is of wood-frame construction with a moderately pitched cross-gabled roof.



East elevation sections south to north (l to r)

When viewed from the west, the east elevation of the house is similar to the opposite side by being divided into four sections with the most recent addition at the south end and the oldest at the north. On this elevation, the east gable end of the south addition has two windows on the first floor, one centered window on the second

² Letter from John R. Stevens to the Town of North Hempstead, 19 November 1991; William Krattinger, *Cornell-Van Nostrand Schumacher House* Field Notes 24 November 2006.

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

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floor and a small ventilation opening in the peak of the gable. The northeast roof of this section is divided and the wall section immediately below has one window in each level (not pictured in illustration).

Continuing north, the next section is one of the mid-nineteenth century additions. It is slightly recessed rather than be flush with the rest of the exterior and has two evenly spaced windows on each level. The next adjacent section also has regular fenestration, but with a ground level door flanked by two of the windows. This section connects to the oldest portion of the house, which also has four evenly placed windows and the highest roof section of the entire house. The east elevation has the best view of the telescoping nature of the house, clearly expressed by the various roof levels.

Both the east and west elevations clearly show the expansion of the Cornell-Van Nostrand House. There is some speculation that one of the center sections of the house was built earlier than the main block but any physical evidence to support this was compromised when the sections were remodeled. Overall, the house is linear in plan with the separate sections of the house clearly distinguishable by the differences in roof height, chimney placement, spacing between windows and doors, and the perpendicular orientation of the most recent addition.

Of the remaining elevations, the north façade has two centrally placed windows and a small window in the roof gable end. The south elevation has one small window on the southeast end and two larger windows and a wood door on the first level. The southwest end of the first floor projects out and has two more windows. The second floor has a centered gable dormer with paired windows. This elevation shows the basement level and the built-in, modern two-car garage and driveway, added in 1972. The garage extends beyond the southern-most exterior wall of the house above, creating space for a patio.

Interior

Interior details provide additional evidence of the house's progression from the early-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. The early-nineteenth century (north) section has both Federal and Greek Revival details and was raised from its original one- and one-half stories to two-stories. The first floor has a stair hall, parlor/sitting area and a twentieth century half-bathroom. The finishing details date from the early-nineteenth century, such as the Federal style mantel with a five-part entablature, six-panel doors with delicate inset moldings, a steep stair with slender squared balusters and newels, a molded chair rail and wide pine flooring. The floor framing is of sawn joists that span from front to back, which is consistent with early-nineteenth century construction. The second floor has a modern bathroom off the stair hall and a bed chamber with period finishing details that include a Greek Revival-style fireplace mantel, a door with six equal-sized panels and window casings with broad moldings.

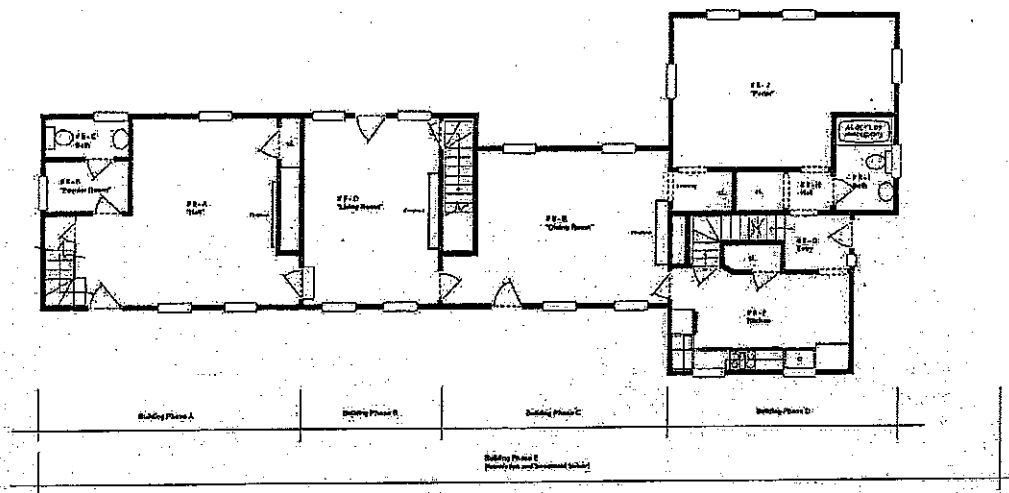
South of this early-nineteenth century portion are two contiguous sections with floor framing of half-round log joists that are more typical of mid-nineteenth century construction. Interior details are Colonial Revival-style overlays that may be contemporary with the construction of the early-twentieth, south-end portion of the building. In the first section, the surviving Colonial Revival details are the wood paneling that extends half-way up the plaster walls, a floor outline of a bar that existed at one time and the fireplace that resembles a cooking

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hearth. There is a batten door to the east concealing a steep staircase that leads to the second floor. A door to the west of the fireplace connects to the next section, which has interior details reminiscent of the mid-nineteenth century, specifically the picturesque Gothic-style doors, window moldings and fireplace mantel. The walls and ceiling are plaster, but the ceiling has exposed beams that run east to west. A closeted passageway is to the east of the fireplace and to the west is a batten door that connects to the south addition. Above these two sections are two bedrooms separated by a stair and modern bathroom. Both upper rooms have wood plank floors, wallpapered plaster walls, and plaster ceilings.



Note: Drawings are for illustration purposes only, not for construction purposes.

Historic Corporation Corp. P.O. Box 4339 Huntington, NY 11743- 631, 218, 1886	Date March 9, 2005 Drawing A-2
Cornell-Van Nostrand House a.k.a. "Schumacher House" First Floor Plan - Existing Conditions Drawing not to scale	

As previously mentioned, the main body of the Cornell-Van Nostrand House is one room deep with the south addition being two rooms deep. The first floor circulation pattern flows easily from room to room with interior doors aligned on the east and west of the interior walls, forming a straight passageway. The north section of the house has the main, formal entrance on the northwest that opens into a small entry space. There is another entry on the west façade, one in the south façade and two in the east façade (one at the basement level).

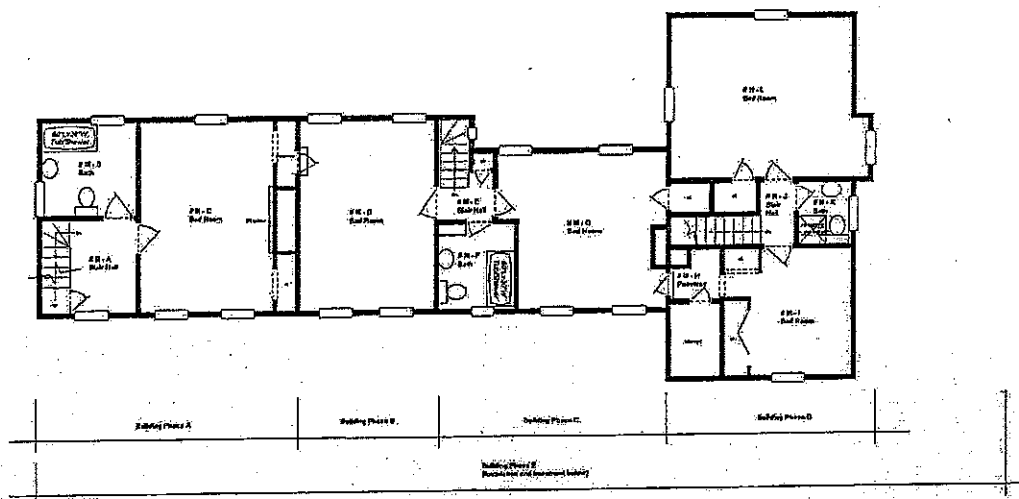
Going from north to south on the second floor, the north section has a small entry hall that goes from the stairs to a bedroom and a small bathroom on the northeast. The north wall of the stair hall has a batten door leading to the attic. The stair hall also contains Greek Revival-style trim, a wood floor and early-twentieth century wallpaper. The bedroom retains its original wood floor, plaster walls, plaster ceiling and a Greek Revival-style six-panel wood door. In the center of the south wall is a brick fireplace with a vernacular Greek Revival-style

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mantel that has Doric order pilasters. To the west of this fireplace is a closet and to the east of the fireplace is a wood door leading into the next bedroom.



Historic Construction Corp. P.O. Box 4338 Huntington, NY 11743 631.218.1886	Date March 8, 2005
Cornell-Van Nostrand House a.k.a. "Schumacher House" Second Floor Plan - Existing Conditions Drawing not to scale	Drawing A-3

To the south of this bedroom is another bedroom that has a wood plank floor, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. The center of the south wall has a batten door that leads to a stair hall and adjoining bath in the adjacent section. The stair hall connects to another bedroom to the south that has a wood plank floor, wallpaper over plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. The south wall has a closet to the east and a batten door leading to a passageway and storage area in the next addition. Beyond this is another small bedroom that has a passageway on the east that leads to a bath and another bedroom over the parlor. Both bedrooms in this section have sloping plaster ceilings, wood plank floors and plaster walls.

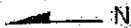
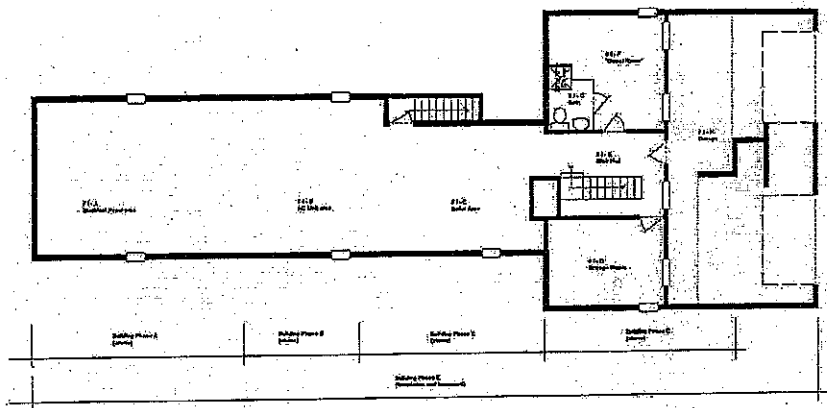
Above the second floor is an unfinished attic with access from a steep, wooden staircase on the north end of the north section and a hatch in one of the mid-nineteenth century additions. The visible rafters in the north section are hewn, marked with Roman numerals and nailed at the apex, rather than pegged. This section also lacks collar ties and a ridge board. The rafters in the mid-nineteenth century sections are pit-sawn and lack cross-braces and a ridge board. There is wood plank siding on the south side of this attic, separating it from the attic of the adjacent section to the north, indicating that the two sections were built at different times.

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According to town building department records, the 1952 foundation is a combination of concrete block with poured concrete footings that create a full basement. This basement area is internally accessible from the south end via a stair that enters into a basement guest bedroom with an attached bath. The basement also contains a storage room on the west and a two car garage to the south. The remainder of the basement area contains the service plant for the house and has an exterior door that leads up a set of service stairs in the rear (east) of the building. There are seven small, rectangular windows in the basement, five of which are in the main building and two in the service wing. The building's framing is visible in the basement, revealing the use of logs spanning the width of the space, supplemented by more traditional joists in the older sections.



Note: Drawings are for illustration purposes only; not for construction purposes.

Historic Construction Corp. P.O. Box 4335 Huntington, NY 11743 631-2187, 1898	Date March 9, 2006
	Drawing A-1
Cornell-Van Nostrand House s.k.a. "Schumacher House"	
Basement Plan - Existing Conditions Drawing not to scale	

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Name of Property

Nassau County, New York
County and State

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1800-1952

Significant Dates

1869, 1920

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other Name of repository:

Town of North Hempstead

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in three distinct phases, the Cornell-Van Nostrand House is significant under Criterion C as an example of a distinctive vernacular domestic building type that was prevalent on Long Island during the first half of the nineteenth century. This vernacular type was found in both Dutch and New England farmhouses, with regional variations depending on the area settled. The Cornell-Van Nostrand House is an example of the New England style farmhouse that generally began as a two-story side-hall core with smaller attached kitchen wings and sheds. The houses were subsequently enlarged with telescoping additions to meet the needs of the farm with the older portions generally altered to reflect popular architectural styles. In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, subsequent alterations of many of these houses included idealized versions of colonial architecture in an attempt to convey a connection to Long Island's early settlement period.

In the last half of the twentieth century, relentless pressure from population growth and land development substantially reduced the stock of this distinctive nineteenth century type of vernacular architecture on Long Island. These farmhouses are increasingly rare, making a compelling need for the survivors to be recognized and preserved. Some of the houses in this genre have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, such as the Walt Whitman House in Huntington, New York (listed 26 September 1985) and the Samuel and Elbert Jackson House in Wantagh, New York (listed 14 July 2006).

In addition to its rare building type, the house is also significant under Criterion Consideration B as a property moved from its original site to preserve it from demolition. The house and original site were sold to the Sperry Corporation (now *UNYSIS*) in 1941, which developed most of the land into a wartime research and production facility. Construction of workers' housing and additional plant expansions consumed much of the house's original rural surroundings. The Cornell-Van Nostrand House became a guest house for Sperry's visiting clients and dignitaries and later served as a nursery school for the children of United Nations personnel. By 1952, the house outlived its usefulness for the corporation and was scheduled to be demolished for a parking lot expansion. The house was privately purchased and moved approximately one-mile from its location to land that was still largely undeveloped, reflecting the house's original rural character. The house was acquired by the Town of North Hempstead in 1965 and the site is now part of a town park.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Long Island was first settled and farmed by Europeans in the seventeenth century and its interior remained substantially rural well into the twentieth century. Some of the early settlers in the western end of Long Island were from the Cornell family who acquired extensive land grants in the Rhode Island and New York colonies. Sometime before 1656, Richard Cornell settled in the Long Island area known as Flushing and his son Richard moved to nearby Success (also known as Lakeville) in the late-seventeenth century.¹ Other family members

¹ Margharita Arlina Hamm, *Historical and Biographical Sketches of Families Which have Been Identified with the Development of the Nation* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902), 56-57.

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

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owned lands in the Cow Neck part of North Hempstead.² The family became prominent farmers and land owners along Great Neck Road and around Lake Success where the Cornell-Van Nostrand House was built.

Vernacular houses in the western end of the island were closely associated with the early building customs of southern New England, although Dutch families settled in the area as well and built in a distinctively different vernacular tradition. Both traditions relied largely on frame construction, but differed when it came to form, arrangement and framing techniques. The Lakeville area was dominated by English families from New England, such as the Cornells. By the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the building-type utilized by these settlers reflected their New England heritage, with a typical variation as expressed in the Cornell-Van Nostrand House. The house consisted of a side-hall house type that typically featured a two-room deep floor plan, an entrance hall containing stairs, and a three-bay entrance façade. Kitchens, work areas and woodsheds were commonly placed in small extensions oriented in line with the roof gable, often creating successively smaller telescoping units connected to the gable end walls with as many additions as needs dictated. The resulting form had a unity of design even though most sections of the house were built at different times.

Charles Cornell (1736-1820) owned a fair amount of land in Hempstead and purchased an additional 45 acres of land from his cousin Stephen Cornell in 1788. This transaction included lands in Lake Success that he held until his death in 1820. The earliest portion of the Cornell-Van Nostrand House was built in the early 1800s during the time of Charles Cornell's ownership. This portion was a one-room wide, side entrance building that was one-and-one half stories tall. The original interior configuration consisted of a steep staircase opposite the entrance, a large room to the right and a smaller room behind the staircase. Above was space for sleeping and access to the attic. Sometime later a one-story kitchen addition was attached and the main building expanded to two stories but the exact date of this can only be generally dated to the early nineteenth century based on surviving Greek Revival details such as fireplace mantels and interior doors.

Local records show that the property was sold out of the Cornell family around 1830 but returned when purchased by the husband of Jane Cornell, Zebulon Seaman in the 1840s. He then sold it to his daughter Mary Van Nostrand in 1859. After selling part of the farm in 1864, Mary and her husband William bought back a portion of the property in 1869 that included the house. They subsequently added onto the house to accommodate a growing family.³ The older kitchen extension was expanded to two-stories that connected to another, new two-story section. Both sections were one-room wide and the exteriors were made to blend with the rest of the house through the use of evenly spaced double-hung windows and wood clapboarding. The interiors of both sections continued the use of pine flooring but the mantelpiece and interior window framing in the last section reflected the Gothic Revival style, rather than the earlier Greek Revival.

In the 1920s, the house once again passed out of the Cornell-Van Nostrand family when it was purchased by Ernest E. Trafton of Great Neck, New York.⁴ Extensive alterations were made to the house, most notably a one

² The Rev. John Cornell, *Genealogy of the Cornell Family* (New York: Press of T.A. Wright, 1902), 145.

³ Floor framing in the adjacent sections are with half-round log joists that were characteristic of mid-nineteenth century construction. William Krattinger, *Field Notes, Cornell-Van Nostrand-Schumacher House, New Hyde Park, Nassau County*, 24 November 2006, 1.

⁴ "Buys Van Nostrand Estate," *New York Times*, 17 April 1920, 27.

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and one-half story Colonial Revival style addition placed perpendicular to the rest of the house. The architect for this expansion is unknown but the design reflects the philosophy of Dwight James Baum who briefly worked with John Russell Pope when Pope was designing a number of buildings associated with the nearby William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr. estate and the Vanderbilt Motor Parkway that ran alongside the Cornell-Van Nostrand property. Baum was best known for designing substantial homes in the Riverdale section of New York and the Venetian Palace of John Ringling in Sarasota, Florida. In spite of these larger buildings, Baum became an advocate of smaller homes with compact layouts that reflected American Colonial heritage. Baum often served as a judge for the annual Small House Architectural Competition sponsored by *Better Homes in America*.

Reflecting the "Baum" influence, the addition was certainly part of the reigning colonial fashion of the day. Ceilings and walls were plastered as in the rest of the house and door and window moldings matched the rest of the building. Alterations to the older portions of the house included installing modern bathrooms with one behind the main stair and two more in the upper level. To make the older portions of the house more "colonial," a six-paneled wall board/overmantel was placed above the fireplace in the oldest section. Doors between the sitting area, original kitchen and new addition were replaced with vertical board doors with horizontal support pieces, and exterior doors were divided to look "dutch." Rough board wainscoting and a built-in corner bar were added in one of the mid-nineteenth century sections. Space was also added in the new addition for a modern working kitchen and bath along with a dining room and extra rooms that could accommodate guests or house staff.

By 1940, the house and grounds were owned by William Kissam, a nephew of William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., who sold the property to the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, a manufacturer of gyro compasses that stabilized the movement of airplanes and ships. In 1941, Lake Success was chosen as the site for a new plant and related worker housing. The Cornell-Van Nostrand House and property were acquired as part of the deal. The new factory opened in 1942 and covered twenty-six acres. The surrounding 121 acres were to be landscaped and used for recreation and parking.

As part of the 121 surrounding acres, Sperry used the Cornell-Van Nostrand House to entertain and house visiting national and international clients and published a booklet about the house for company guests, authored by Edmund S. Whitman. The booklet implied that the house witnessed the stirring history of Long Island's settlement, conflicts and development, and that its physical form evolved in response to major historical periods. It described the period rooms and their furnishings and infused each with the atmosphere and illusion of historical associations.

Between 1945 and 1951, the Sperry complex served as the temporary headquarters of the United Nations Security Council and the guest house was used as a nursery school for the children of U.N. personnel. The Sperry Corporation made plans to demolish the house for a parking lot expansion in 1951. Local real estate developer Frederick Schumacher purchased the house and made plans to move it to its current site and occupy it as a single family residence with rooms for guests. The house was moved on May 15, 1952, placed on a concrete foundation, and provided with new systems and utilities. The property was acquired by the Town of

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
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North Hempstead in 1965 as an annex to the adjacent Community Park. The town used the house for local history offices and displays, events, an office for the Family Services Association of Nassau County and office space for the North Hempstead Parks Department. Due to deferred maintenance, the building fell into such disrepair that it had to be vacated in 1990.

In March of 2005, the North Hempstead Town Board, on the recommendation of the Town of North Hempstead's Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission, designated the site as a local landmark. The Town Supervisor agreed that the preservation of the Cornell-Van Nostrand House was important and committed resources for an assessment of the condition of the building. Since designation, the Town Board has authorized funds for emergency stabilization until more significant funding is available for restoration. This emergency stabilization includes the installation of a temporary rolled asphalt roof and the boarding of windows. The Town is interested in restoring the house to reopen it to the public and to furthermore preserve a rapidly vanishing house type that was once prevalent throughout Long Island.

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Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Name of Property

Nassau County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 610792 4512654
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph. D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date 27 June 2007
street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white **photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Town of North Hempstead
street & number 220 Plandome Rd telephone (516) 869-7700
city or town North Hempstead state NY zip code 11030

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is trapezoid shaped line running along roughly the boundary lines of lots 164B & C as illustrated in the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary is the same as when the building was moved in 1952.

Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Original text and research provided by:

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Cornell-Van Nostrand House
Nassau County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Page 1

PHOTOGRAPH LIST

Cornell-Van Nostrand House, New Hyde Park Rd & Marcus Ave, New Hyde Park (Town of North Hempstead)

Photographs taken by Virginia Bartos on 30 March 2006. Negatives on file in the offices of the Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York.

Photo # 1: West façade showing early and mid-nineteenth sections. View looking northeast.

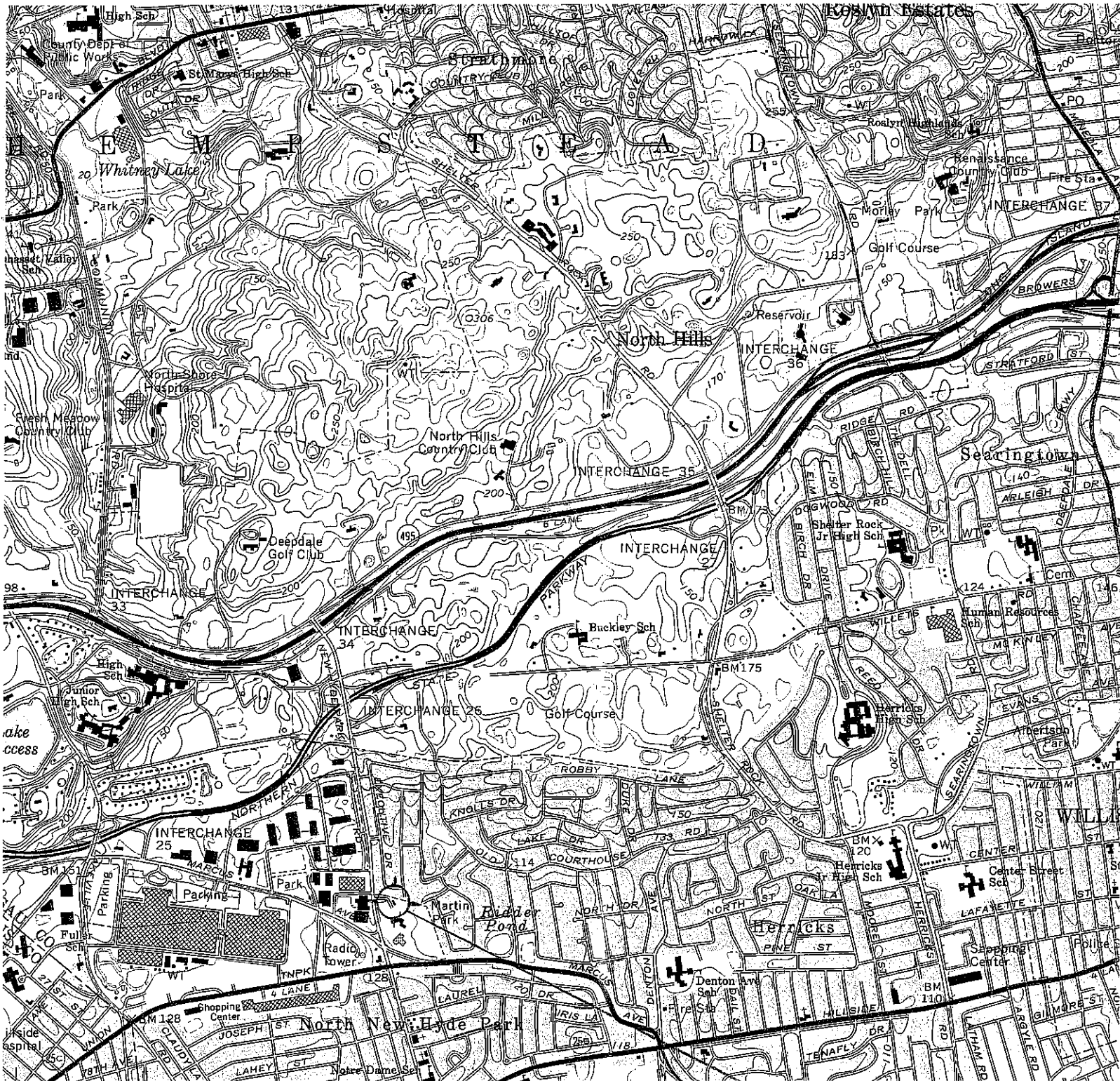
Photo# 2: West façade showing early twentieth century addition and connection to mid-nineteenth century section. View looking southeast.

Photo #3: South and west elevations of twentieth century addition, view looking northeast.

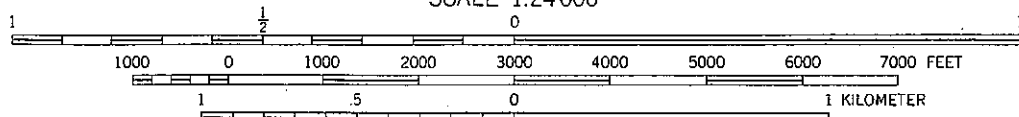
Photo #4: View looking northwest showing east elevation of twentieth century addition and part of earlier structure.

Photo #5: East elevation showing nineteenth century portions of house, view looking northwest.

Photo #6: Mantelpiece with Doric pilasters in north bedroom, second story (oldest section of house).



(LYNBROOK)
6265 II NW
SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7.3 FEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geologica
from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source
This information not field checked. Map edited 197